

◇校园中英对照读物◇

2004 年
美国首次出版
畅销全美

美国总统青少年时代
Childhoods of the Presidents

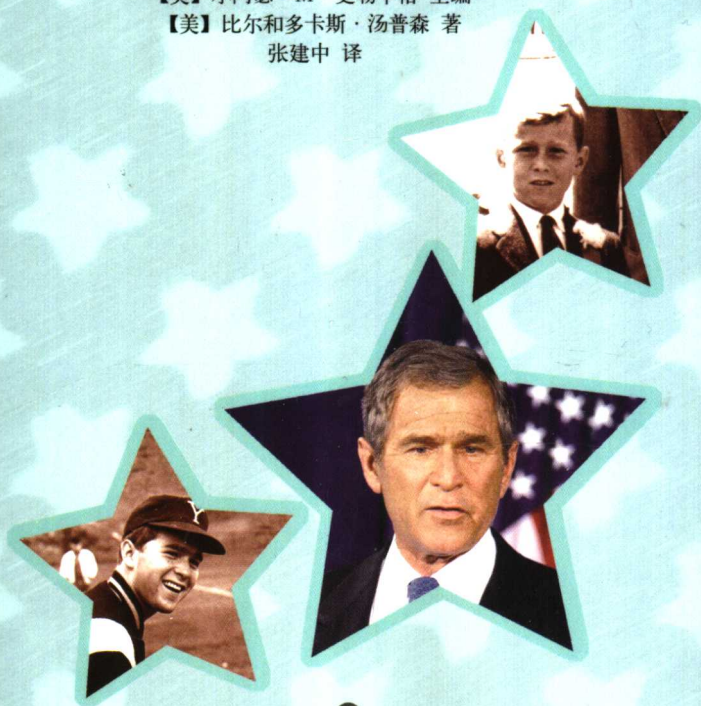
乔治·W·布什

GEORGE W. BUSH

【美】小阿瑟·M·史勒辛格 主编

【美】比尔和多卡斯·汤普森 著

张建中 译



中国出版集团 现代教育出版社

美国总统青少年时代
Childhoods of the Presidents

校园中英对照读物



乔治·W·布什

George W. Bush

[美] 小阿瑟·M·史勒辛格 主编

[美] 比尔和多卡斯·汤普森 著

张建中 译



现代教育出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

乔治·W·布什 / (美) 比尔, (美) 汤普森著;

张建中译. —北京: 现代教育出版社, 2005. 1

(美国总统青少年时代)

书名原文: George W. Bush

ISBN 7-80196-032-7

I. 乔… II. ①比…②汤… ③张… III. 布什, J. W. 一生

平事迹—青少年读物 IV. K837.127=5

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 136760 号

著作权合同登记图字 01-2005-0397

Copyright©2003 by Mason Crest Publishers.

Simplified Chinese-English language Editions arranged
through Amer-Asia Books, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

版权说明

本书由现代教育出版社独家出版, 未经出版者书面许可,
任何单位和个人不得以任何形式复制本书内容。

法律代表: 吕晓光

主编: 小阿瑟·M·史勒辛格

作者: 比尔和多卡斯·汤普森

译者: 张建中

责任编辑: 王宇虹

装帧设计: 叶多

出版发行: 现代教育出版社

地址: 北京市朝阳区安贞里 2 区 1 号金瓯大厦 邮编: 100029

电话: (010) 64423901 传真: (010) 64420542

印刷: 三河市科达彩色印装有限公司

开本: 787 × 1020 1/32 印张: 3

版次: 2005 年 1 月第 1 版 印次: 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

标准书号: 7-80196-032-7

印数: 5000 册 定价: 8.00 元

★ *Introduction* ★

Alexis de Tocqueville began his great work *Democracy in America* with a discourse on childhood. If we are to understand the prejudices, the habits and the passions that will rule a man's life, Tocqueville said, we must watch the baby in his mother's arms; we must see the first images that the world casts upon the mirror of his mind; we must hear the first words that awaken his sleeping powers of thought. "The entire man," he wrote, "is, so to speak, to be seen in the cradle of the child."

That is why these books on the childhoods of the American presidents are so much to the point. And, as our history shows, a great variety of childhoods can lead to the White House. The record confirms the ancient adage that every American boy, no matter how unpromising his beginnings, can aspire to the presidency. Soon, one hopes, the adage will be extended to include every American girl.

All our presidents thus far have been white males who, within the limits of their gender, reflect the diversity of American life. They were born in nineteen of our states; eight of the last thirteen presidents were born west of the Mississippi. Of all our presidents, Abraham Lincoln had the

least promising childhood, yet he became our greatest president. Oddly enough, presidents who are children of privilege sometimes feel an obligation to reform society in order to give children of poverty a better break. And, with Lincoln the great exception, presidents who are children of poverty sometimes feel that there is no need to reform a society that has enabled them to rise from privation to the summit.

Does schooling make a difference? Harry S. Truman, the only twentieth-century president never to attend college, is generally accounted a near-great president. Actually nine—more than one fifth—of our presidents never went to college at all, including such luminaries as George Washington, Andrew Jackson and Grover Cleveland. But, Truman aside, all the non-college men held the highest office before the twentieth century, and, given the increasing complexity of life, a college education will unquestionably be a necessity in the twenty-first century.

Every reader of this book, girls included, has a right to aspire to the presidency. As you survey the childhoods of those who made it, try to figure out the qualities that brought them to the White House. I would suggest that among those qualities are ambition, determination, discipline, education—and luck.

—ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.

序

亚历克西斯·德·托克维尔以讲述人的童年作为他的巨著《美国的民主》的开始。托克维尔说，如果我们想理解支配一个人生活的偏见、习惯和爱好，我们必须观察他还是襁褓中的婴孩这一时期的情况；我们必须审视世界投射到他心灵上的第一个印记；我们必须聆听唤醒他那沉睡中的思想力量的第一句话。他写道：“可以说，从婴孩时期的摇篮中将可以了解整个人。”

这就是为什么这套关于美国总统童年的书如此重要。另外，正如历史所展示的，尽管童年时代的经历多种多样，却都能引导一个人走上通往白宫的道路。历史的记录验证了一句古话：每个美国男孩，不管早期看起来前途多么无望，都能够立志成为总统。人们还希望，这句古话所涵盖的范围不久将扩展，把每个美国女孩也包括在内。

迄今为止，所有的美国总统都是白人男性，他们在有限的性别范围之内，反映了美国生活的多样性。他们出生于合众国的19个州；最后13位当中有8位出生在密西西比河西部。在所有的总统当中，亚伯拉罕·林肯的童年最显得前途无望，然而他却成为美国历史上最伟大的总统。非常奇怪的是，童年生活优裕的总统有时却有一种责任感，进行社会改革，给家庭贫苦的孩子创造更好的机会。而另一方面，除林肯是一个特例之外，出身贫苦的总统有时却感到，对于使他们从穷困的底层发展到事业颠峰的社会，没有进行改革的必要。

学校教育重要吗？哈里·S·杜鲁门是仅有的一位从未上过大学的20世纪的美国总统，然而却被普遍认为接近最伟大的总统。实际上，我们的总统当中有9位——占全部的五分之一还多——从未上过大学，包括乔治·华盛顿、安德鲁·杰克逊以及格罗弗·克利夫兰这些杰出的人物。但是，除杜鲁门以外，所有这些没上过大学却担任了总统这一最显要职务的人都生活在20世纪以前。由于社会生活变得越来越复杂，大学教育毫无疑问将成为21世纪美国总统的必备条件。

该书的每位读者，包括女孩在内，都有权立志当总统。你们在探讨这些总统的童年时，要努力去领悟是什么品质使他们当上了白宫的主人。我在这里做一提示，在这些品质当中包括志向、决心、纪律、教育——当然还有机会。

——小阿瑟·M·史勒辛格

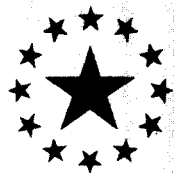


Table of Contents

A Surprise Attack!.....	2
Beginnings.....	8
The Midland and Houston Years....	16
Becoming a Leader at Andover.....	38
From Texas to the White House ...	50
Chronology.....	66
Glossary.....	70

目 录

突 袭.....	3
早 期.....	9
在米德兰和休斯顿的岁月.....	17
在安杜佛学院崭露头角.....	39
从得克萨斯到白宫.....	51
年表.....	67
词汇表.....	70

A Surprise Attack!

“**M**r. President! Mr. President! There’s an unidentified aircraft heading toward the White House!” It was nearly midnight on September 11, 2001, and President George Walker Bush was beginning to drift off to sleep. His wife, Laura Bush, was already fast asleep beside him. As they heard the voice of the Secret Service agent, they jumped up, grabbed their dogs Barney and Spot, and took the elevator to rooms deep beneath the White House. This area, called the Presidential Emergency Operations Center, was a place where President Bush sometimes held meetings with members of his National Security Council.

President George W. Bush shakes hands with rescue workers near the ruined World Trade Center in New York City. The president won praise for his leadership after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.

在纽约市世界贸易中心废墟旁乔治·W·布什总统同救援人员握手。2001年美国遭受恐怖袭击之后，布什总统因其领导才能而受到赞誉。

第一章

突袭

“总统先生！总统先生！一架不明身份的飞机正向白宫飞来！”2001年9月11日将近午夜，美国总统乔治·沃克·布什正要恍惚入睡。他的妻子劳拉·布什在他身旁已经酣然入眠。一听到特工人员的叫声，他们从床上跳起来，拉起他们的狗“巴尼”和“斯波特”，乘电梯来到了白宫下面深处的密室。这个地方被称为总统紧急行动中心，布什总统有时在这里同他的国家安全委员会成员举行会议。



Earlier that day, President Bush had been in Florida. While he was visiting a class of elementary school students, an aide whispered into his ear. Terrorists had flown two airplanes into the World Trade Center in New York City and another into the **Pentagon** outside Washington, D. C. A fourth plane, possibly heading to the White House or the Capitol, had crashed in western Pennsylvania. Thousands of people had been killed and many others had been wounded in the attacks. As soon as he could, President Bush boarded **Air Force One**. By that evening he was back at the White House.

The unidentified aircraft that had disturbed the Bushes' sleep turned out to be a U.S. Air Force jet guarding the skies over Washington, D.C. These precautions showed the dramatic changes that were already taking place in the United States because of the attacks. President Bush would need to comfort the nation and prepare its people to respond to these terrorist attacks.

Before September 11, the country had been divided in its views on President Bush. In the months after the attacks, however, most Americans agreed the new president was doing a remarkable job handling the crisis. In late September, the *New York Times* wrote, "[George W. Bush] was becoming the kind of leader we need. And when he mourned victims and comforted survivors and rallied the nation from the rubble, he began to discover his best." By the end of the year, in a *Time* magazine recap,



那天早些时候，布什总统去了佛罗里达。他正在那里视察一所小学的一个班级时，一个助手走来同他耳语了几句。恐怖分子驾驶两架飞机，已经撞向了纽约市的世界贸易中心大楼，另外一架撞向了华盛顿特区郊外的五角大楼。还有一架很可能是要飞向白宫或者国会山，中途在宾西法尼亚州西部坠毁。在这次恐怖袭击中，数千人丧生，许多人受伤。布什总统没有丝毫耽搁，立刻乘上了空军一号飞机，在傍晚时分回到了白宫。

打搅布什夫妇睡眠的不明身份的飞机，原来是在华盛顿特区上空执行警戒任务的美国空军飞机。这些防范措施表明，美国由于遭受恐怖袭击而在发生着一些戏剧性的变化。布什总统需要安抚国民，并让他们做好准备，随时应对类似的恐怖事件。

在9月11日以前，美国国民对布什总统的看法不一。但在恐怖袭击发生之后的几个月里，大多数美国人都认为，新总统在处理危机中表现得非常出色。9月底，《纽约时报》有文章写道：“（乔治·W·布什）正在成为我们所需要的那种领袖。当他在哀悼受难者、安抚生还者、鼓舞这个国家从瓦砾中振作精神的时候，开始表现出他最优秀的一面。”年底，在《时代》杂志的一年要闻回顾栏目中，

Rescue workers in New York City cheered President Bush when he visited the site of the World Trade Center after the terrorist attack.

恐怖袭击之后
布什总统视察世界
贸易中心废墟，纽
约市救援人员向总
统欢呼。



Having produced two U.S. presidents and a governor of Florida (Jeb), the Bushes must be considered one of America's most prominent political families.

布什家族造就了两名美国总统和一名佛罗里达州长(杰布), 无疑会被认为是美国最显赫的政治家族之一。

historian Michael Beschloss wrote, "A President must make sure that if he is getting the U.S. into a war, it is for a purpose that is worth it.^① Second, he must make sure that he tells the American people at the outset how costly this might be. In both cases I think Bush has done amazingly well."

What experiences had prepared George Walker Bush for the task of being president? How was he equipped to lead a shocked and grieving nation in the aftermath of September 11? In order to understand him, we need to look back at his life, beginning with his parents.



历史学家迈克尔·贝士劳斯写道：“首先，总统必须向美国人民保证，如果他正将美国引入战争，那必须是为达到某个目的而值得这样做。第二，他必须在一开始就告诉美国人民，美国可能会为这场战争付出多大的代价。在这两点上，我认为布什都做得非常好。”

是什么经历为乔治·沃克·布什承担总统之责奠定了基础？他又是怎样训练有素，在9·11事件之后领导了一个深感震惊和陷入悲痛的国家？为了了解他，我们需要从他的父母开始，回顾他的人生历程。

At the White's House, the Bushes have two dogs, Spot and Barney, and a cat named India.

在白宫，布什家有两狗：斯波特和巴尼，还有一只名叫印地亚的猫。

注：① 句中两个it所指并不一样。前一个it指的是“将美国引入战争”这件事，后一个it是固定搭配，“worth it”意思是“值得一做”。




Beginnings



George W. Bush's family has been living in America for a long time. His father, George Herbert Walker Bush, was descended from the Bush family that sailed from England in the 1600s and settled on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. His mother, Barbara Pierce Bush, is a descendant of Franklin Pierce, the 14th president of the United States. The Pierce family's roots also date back to 17th-century America.

George's father and mother met and fell in love when they were in high school. Right after his graduation in 1942, however, George H. W. Bush enlisted in the U.S. Navy as a pilot. The United States had entered the Second World War at the end of 1941, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On one mission in September 1944, George Bush's plane was shot down near an island held by the Japanese. After several hours in the water he was rescued by an American submarine.

After George returned from the war in 1945, he and Barbara were married. The young couple moved to New Haven, Connecticut. There, George attended Yale Uni-



第二章

早 期



乔治·W·布什的家族在美国已经生活了很长时间。他的父亲乔治·赫伯特·沃克·布什，是17世纪初期从英国渡洋而来的布什家族的后裔，这个家族定居在马萨诸塞的科德角。他的母亲芭芭拉·皮尔斯·布什是美国第十四任总统富兰克林·皮尔斯的后代。皮尔斯家族的祖先也可以追溯到17世纪的美国。

乔治的父亲和母亲上中学的时候相识并相爱。1942年，刚刚毕业的乔治·H·W·布什应征入伍，加入了美国海军，当了一名飞行员。1941年年底，也就是在日本袭击珍珠港之后，美国加入了第二次世界大战。1944年9月，在执行一次任务时，乔治·布什的飞机在日本占领的一个岛屿附近被击落。在海水里浸泡了几个小时后，他被美国的一艘潜艇救起。

乔治1945年从前线回来后，同芭芭拉结了婚。这对年轻夫妇搬到康涅狄格州的纽黑文居住。在那里，乔治进



versity and Barbara found out they were going to have a baby. "I was huge and weighed more than a Yale linebacker,"she wrote in her memoirs. "Yes, I was pregnant with our first child."

George Walker Bush was born on July 6, 1946. "George and I were mad about our baby,"Barbara wrote. They called him "Georgie."



The future 41st president plays with his baby son, the future 43rd president.

未来的第 41 任总统和他的儿子——未来的第 43 任总统